

# DEMOCRA

# BLOOMSBURG

LEVI L. TATE,

"To hold and trim the torch of Truth and Wave it o'er the darkened Earth."

# VOL. XXI.--NO. 22.

DEMOCRAT. COLUMBIA

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY LEVI L. TATE, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

OFFICE .- In the new Brick Building, op. posite the Exchange, by side of the Court House, "Democratic Head Quarters,"

11.00 In advance, for one copy, for six months.
1.75 In advance, for one copy, for six months.
1.75 In advance, for one copy, one year.
2.00 If not paid within the first three months.
2.25 If not paid within the first six months.
2.50 If not paid within the year.
If T No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper dissontined until all arrowrages shall have been paid.

### BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

DOCTOR JOHNSTON. E founder of this Celebrated Instithion of 'rs the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for effects for Glects, references, leminal by abuses. Lains in the Loles, one introduced below, Imposency, Wenkness of the case of the steer of the steer. The steer of the steers, highing the steers of the steers of the steers, high the steer of the steers of the steer

Marriage.

A Certain Disease.

Michaely.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of plansare holds his by imbibod the seeds of this painful disease, it to define happens that as kellined sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those whis from seducation and respectability can abone befriend him delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, each is a gleorated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturning plairs in the head and himbs, diseased nose, nocturing plairs in the head and himbs, diseased nose, nocturing plairs in the head and himbs, diseased nose, not have not head face, and extremelies, against segment with frightful right, till at test the painte of the mouth or the bodge of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a herrid object of commissuration, till death pairs a period to his decadfulsufferings, by sending him to that hourse from phence for traveler relation. To such therefore Dr. Johnston plad ea himself to preserve the most enviolable secreey, and from his excessive practice in the first Hospitals of Estope and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure as the unfortunate victim of this district disease.

Take particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselve in terral and the selection of the se

of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, symptoms of Consumption. 4c.

MENTALLY — The fearful efforts upon the mind see much to be freaded, Loss of Momory, Confusion of Science to Deression of the Sprins, Evil Forcedings, Aversion of Society, Timity, &c., are some of the cylis

produced. Deteons of all ages can now indge what is the cause of their declining health. Loosing their vigor, becoming weak pales and emactated, havin a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and example of Consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for

Or, Johnston's Investorating Remedy for Organic Weakness,
By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are spacelity cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and dobitionted, who had best all hope, have been immediately releved. All impositions to Marriage. Physical and Montal Disagaillection, Nervous terriability. Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most funfalkind, spessiff are the property of th

Young Men Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in-highed in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when askep, and if net cured readers marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be smatched from all prospects and enjoymetic collide, by the consequences of deviating from the eath of nature, and industry in a certain secret habit. Such persons before dontemplating

The many thousands cared at this institution with a the last 15 years, and the numerous important Surgica Operations purformed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reportersol the papers and many other persuase, no tices of which have apparent again and again before the dublic, besides his studing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantes to the afflicted.

Take Notice

### Take Notice.

Take Notice.

N. H.—There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deams it necessary to say, reportally to shose unaquainted with his reputation, that his credentials and diplomas always haus in his office.

By Tag Norice.—Alliettes must be post paid, and contain a postage stamp for the teply, or nonsewer hewill sent.

\_nuarly 7 1557.

### SOMETHING NEW!

Hall's Young America Fire Cracker Pistol! Hall's Young America Fire Cracker Pistol!

This is admitted to be the most amoung Toy ever of the fired to Yaing America, so stable for all times a year. It makes a report egoal to the common Pistol, and carries aboil with the same precision for ten parts, though not with more enough to kill, making it the only though not with more enough to kill, making it the only though and harmiess pistol for target practice in relations. 100,000 sold in market. Trade price, 24th per 100, place is, cash on delivery. Bent by Express to any part of the country.

Inventor and Sole Manufacturer.

335 Broadway, S. Y.

A full description, with ongravings, sent to any address on receipt of a portage stamp.

FIRE CRACKERS constantly on hand. 12th 160-Agents wanted. A beautiful Specimen Partel worth y Express or Mail prepaid on trecept of \$1.

VOL, XXI.

## BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857. ADDRESS

Democratic State Committee

To THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

It has been usual for the State Commit-

The Democratic State Convention, upon the second day of March last, and at its re-assembling in June, made nominations for the offices of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court,

For Governor, GEN, PACKER, of Lycoming, was named, after a spirited contest, and his nomination was then unanimously and rightfully confirmed. He has been long well known throughout the State; has filled a number of responsible and important positions in the State government, and has established a public character which strongly recommends him to the popular confidence. We conceive it to be a material qualification for this high office, that the incumbent shall be well acquainted with the practical workings of the government-with the course and character of legislation-the details of business in the several executive departments-and with the public men of the Commonwealth, who have filled, or may fill, the various positions created by the Constitution and laws. The contrast, in this respect, between our candidate and the candidates of the opposition, is too strongly marked to escape general notice, and it is but necessary to allude to it to show the vantage

ground held by our party in the present

canyass. It may be asserted that the Con-

vention have named "the right man for

the right place," and that their nomination

deserves popular endorsement if regard is

had to qualifications and experience. It is agreeable to add, that our candiprivate life, and that his inestimable qualities have endeared him to a large circle of with feelings of enthusiasm as well as with sible to draw, between our candidate and had a career as a public man which has given him notoriety without inspiring confidence. Imperfectly acquainted with the tional issue, and as the candidate of a bitter sectional party which received a meritary section. It is not believed that his career in Congress exhibited any high capacity to promote the interests of the people of Penn. sylvania, and it is certain that his recent

ness and capacity are not disputed and are

ored him by the Convention, and the calling of Judge Black to the post of Attorney

General in the National Administration,

"the world is governed too much," and

Exputs—The establishment of corpora—
ing of Judge Black to the post of Attorney

General in the National Administration,

"the world is governed too much," and the callsimilar to the recent conduct of those who
went blindfold into the same, followed their
we and responsible duties of the highest judic- utility authorize and justify it. ial position under our Constitution.

Such is the ticket formed by the delegates representing the Demogratic party, out the history of the National and State and support of it is confidently asked in governments, and the occasional deparview of the character of the nominations. tures from it stand as beacons to warn, and But confidence and support are also invited | not as examples to follow. upon the general grounds of policy and To illustrate our remarks, we will refer

rece, representing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to address the people of the State pending important elections. In conformity with this usage, which may be regarded as settled and salutary, we submit the following address:

ence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the intended.

The usefulness of organized parties is very grounds above stated. sometimes denied and oftener doubted,ficient for present purposes to assert the been rightfully and wisely arrested. necessity of our party to check the evil and dangerous influences to which our pol- to the extent of prohibition upon their itical system is liable, and against which importation or to the production of revenue it is impossible that written constitutions can sufficiently guard. Doubtless our constitutions exhibit the wisdom of those who framed them, and the amendments to which they have been subjected have rendered them more complete and perfect than they were at first. But a constitution can only be an outline for the action of government, (besides providing for its establishment.) and by construction it may be made to mean almost anything the political authorities for the time being may chose. It is a chart given to direct the vessel of state which can have little effect upon the voyage unless those in command choose to faithfully interpret and observe its counsel. A party organization, therefore founded upon right principles of constitutional condate has a solid and reputable character in struction and powerfully and constantly influencing official action, may be regarded as necessary. It is, in short, absolutely friends who can enter upon his support required to give a just and consistent direction to government, both in cases dependconvictions of duty. We do not desire to ent upon construction of the constitution draw strongly the contrast which it is pos- and in cases where the constitution is silent. Besides the instability of political his leading opponent. Judge Wilmot has action in republics is a reproach to which they have been often subjected, and is the objection to which has had greatest weight with profound and indepent thinkers in the old world and the new. But this insta- the lash of public opinion, the very authors contending for extensive jurisdiction for practical action of the State government; old world and the new. But this instawithout experience in the legislative or exwithout experience in the legislative or exwith the same constitutional legislative or exwith the same constitution of the same constitution of such as a second or exwith the same constitution of the same constitu

ment was a great evil—the most difficult to be guarded against, and therefore the most dangerous—and that both within and without the Gonstitution powerful guards significantly for the general doctrine of non-action by government in doubtful cases.

It within the condemnation which they differ the measure of slavery, and therefore the is it to be deprecated and opposed, upon the general doctrine of non-action by government in doubtful cases.

The resistance made about 1820, to the significant of lessening the measure of slavery, and was then deforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the times in which they lived.

The resistance made about 1820, to the significant of lessening the measure of slavery, and was then deforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the times in which they lived.

The resistance made about 1820, to the admission of Missouri into the Union, was a proving the measure of slavery, and was then deforth delivered over to history as an imposture; and approval of the times in which they lived.

The resistance made about 1820, to the admission of Missouri into the Union, was Marriage

Marria the Convention, upon its re-assembling in June, found the duty devolved upon it of least;" and philosophical reasoning attains within the reach of individual means and naming two candidates for the Supreme the same result, in concluding, that gov. skill. Under which head is to be particularly tories (or cause it to be prohibited) prior Bench. Wm. Strong, of Berks county, a erament, being the creature of necessity, noted, the chartering of banks beyond the to their admission as States. The argudistinguished member of the bar, and form: is limited, by the necessities which create business wants of the community, locating ment against it was stated by Mr. Madison, orly a member of Congress, and James it, and is not to be extended beyond them. them at points without adequate commerce in the Walsh letters, under all the high Thompson of Eric, also a former member The Democratic party has therefore held, of Congress, once a President Judge of and holds, that Constitutions shall receive tion, and failing to impose upon them such tion as the leading author of the Constituthe Common Pleas, an ex-Member of the a strict construction; that government guards against abuse and fraud as are tion, could confer upon it. And it is as Legislature, and a profound and successful shall exercise no powers not clearly delelawyer, were selected by the Convention. gated to it, and that in cases of doubt as resolution on this subject by our State be, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the Their locations are suitable, giving both to to the policy of a particular measure, the the East and West representation upon conclusion shall be against it. In short, the ticket, and their learning and integrity, that public power shall not be exerted, ex- for the future. will qualify them to discharge the arduous cept where a clear warrant and manifest

> The powerful (and we think salutary) operation of this doctrine appears through-

principle upon which our party stand,- briefly to a number of measures of public

ence, it has had a distinguished history, ment powers and policy, of which we have constitutional powers confided to it by the the name of the case: it is only the John

institution have been put down, upon the which it has generally received:

Second-Internal Improvements to be well be questioned that they are incident treasury, to facilita e internal trade, and to free governments, and arise of neces- assist in developing the material resources sity under their operation. An inquiry, of particular sections. No clear authority authority. however, into the nature of political parties for outlays of thes description appearing, and the causes which produce them, can and the manifest dangers to which they scarcely be expected to constitute the sub. lead being apparent, the action of the cet of a fagitive address. It will be suf. Federal Government on this subject has

Third-Excessive duties upon imports, beyond the legitimate wants of government. The federal power of imposing duties being for the expressed object of Governdifferent object would seem unwarranted, against much misconception and the

tending to the production of speculation and extravagance in the States, has also ceasion, prevented.

ment, mainly, of one of the least meritorious classes of society—the speculator and spendthrift. With hot haste and under the lash of public opinion, the very authors of such an action, the very authors of such an action 1842 were covered into

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themsolves by prevate and improper indulgences.

These are no disciples of the philauthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded by or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionproduced by seasy habits of youth, viz. Weak near of the fleat. Dismersed the seasy habits of youth, viz. Weak near of the fleat. Dismersed the philauthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathere are no disciples of the philauthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded by or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionphilosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathere are no disciples of the philauthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathere are no disciples of the philauthropist, of revoring his party to power, and wriggitation of 1820—men "ready to risk the
productions of public moneys or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionphilosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathere are no disciples of the philauthropist, of revoring his party to power, and wrigsplices beyond his immediate locality—he is presolved by prevalent and metancholy effects by or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionphilosopher and statesman who founded by or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionphilosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathere are no disciples of the philauthropist, of revoring his party to power, and wriging himself to the head of it." On anothe fleat Dimensel's to the head of it." On anothe philosopher and statesman who founded upon a comparatively remote nathe productions of public men and states and wrigthere are no disciples of the philauthropist, of revoring his party to power, and wrigthere are no disciples of the philauthropist, of calculations of such that the fleat Dimensel's to the head of it." On anothe philosopher and statesman who observed the philauthropist, of calculations of such the

by connecting it with extreme and violent prominently upon the history of the coun- by the General Government over slavery parties opposed to us, partisan disputes.

Nimred Strickland, of Chester county, was named by the Convention for Canal Commissioner. He needs no recommend- tration should proceed. Our party is the ment as to return of fugitives, is to be in determining their character and value, ation at our hands, for his integrity, firm. product of their efforts; the instrument for doubted, and if regard is had to high judi- and assigning the party which holds them ness and especity are not disputed and are widely recognized. It will be a pleasure it remains a monument of their sagacity exercise of power. And its inexpediency cially will it be a work of case, to explode for those who belong to our party and for sell who desire to consult finess and merit is perfectly and for the second opinions as held by the second opinio in bestowing their suffrages, to give him ment was a great evil—the most difficult itably produces. Most clearly, therefore, it within the condemnation which they di-

or exchanges to afford legitimate occupa- sanctions which his abilities and his posior exchanges to afford legitimate occupation, and failing to impose upon them such guards against abuse and fraud as are demanded by experience. The recent resolution on this subject by our State Convention, but indicates the well considered position of our party and its policy in the constant of the Constitution and projudices of the Republican party of the present day—of the causes which led to it, and the objects of the causes which led to i ered position of our party and its policy hibitions of slavery by Congressional coer-

the people for the amendment of the Con- December 10, 1819, he says: that, "from has been a topic of this address.

But a view of modern Republicanism the affirmance of the principle we have Paris, we never had so ominous a question; would be incomplete without some particular the affirmance of the principle we have been considering; for the decision of a it even damps the joy with which I hear tracing its early movements in the organidivided ourt in favor of legislative power of your high health and welcome me to the zation of Abelition societies the circulation II. J. HALDEMAN.

or suspicious organization. It has been tried; or State Governments, and upon which removed all doubts, and has left the power- to witness its issue." In a letter to the agitation by petition to Congress, clamorous it is bold and open in conduct; it is mag- divisions of opinion have existed among ful objection to the system, upon grounds same, April 22d, 1821, he says—"what to the prosecution of the Moxican war, and

But in view of historical facts it cannot constructed at the charge of the national concern of use, habit or fushion, is coerced. from this source." To Mr. Short, April The interference of law in such cases would 13, 1820-he writes-"Although I had seem to be unuseful, and is of doubtful laid down as law to myself never to write,

Twelfth-Finally, measures directed nothing of public affairs; and had, there-It is affirmed that neither religious belief with alarm. The old schism of Federal general nor birth-place will furnish grounds for and Republican threatened nothing besause ostracism of a denial of common right. it existed in every State, and united them

Such are some of the leading measures together by the fraternism of party, But upon which political divisions have taken the coincidence of a marked principle, place, and on their careful examination it moral and political, with a geographical will be seen that they can all be resolved line, once conceived, I feared would never into the general question whether the pow- more be obliterated from the mind; that it ment support and the liquidation of public ers and action of government shall be would be recurring on every occasion, and to either. California was admitted into indebtedness, its exercise for an entirely extensive or limited. And if we should receiving irritations, until it would kindle the Union as a State with the Constitution pursue the subject further, this view of the such mutual and mortal hatred as to render and would be unjust to interests or individuals against whom a descrimination is thus produced. Therefore it is that subject further, this view of the fundamental ground of difference between public men and parties would be but confirmed and strengthened.

Such mutual and mortal hatred as to render subject of slavery within her limits. That was adjusted by herself in her Constitution, and by her own act therefore she entered the Union as a free

against much misconception and the opposition of powerful interests, the doctrine struggle between power and liberty—beof limited and reasonable duties has been tween a government that meddles and one sternly, and, upon the whole, successfully that abstains—between political New Englandism and the Virginia doctrines of 1798. These will return home no doubt deeply Fourth-The distribution of moneys Neutrality is not possible, for almost every rom the national treasury among the States, public question that arises compels us to a believed to be equally unwarranted with choice between contending parties, and the the preceding measures, and inevitably schools of opinion which they respectively represent.

It has been fashionable for apostates been resisted, and except upon a single from our party to claim that they retained their principles unchanged, and even op-Fifth-4 bankrupt act, dissolving the posing parties occasionally advance prerelation of debtor and creditor in a manner tensions to the faith and doctrines of Jef- dred thousand dollars a year to the northand to an extent unauthorized by the ferson. How unfounded such pretensions ern seminaries for the instruction of our Constitution, disastrous to private rights, are, whether advanced by apostate or injurious to morals, and to the encourage- party, will appear from considering the Sixth-Appropriations of public moneys there are no disciples of the philauthropist, of restoring his party

cion as then proposed. His celebrated Ninth-The authorizing of municipal letter to John Helmes, dated 22d April, subscriptions to railroads and other corpo- 1820, furnishes conclusive proof of this, rate bodies to the encouragement of spec- and confirmation of the fact will be found ulation, corruption and the accumulation of in other parts of his published correspondpublic dehts. The proposition now before ence. In his letter to John Adams of

Oursis no new, untried, vindictive, sectional | policy heretofore proposed to the general | to authorize such subscriptions has not want of it. I thank God, I shall not live of incendiary matter through the mails it is bold and open in conduct; it is magnations of opinion have existed among ful objection to the system, upon grounds same, April 22d, 1221, he says—which it is magnational. Founded public men and parties. They will afford of expediency, untouched and irresistible.

They will afford of expediency, untouched and irresistible.

They will afford of expediency, untouched and irresistible.

Tenth—The sale or surrender by Government in whole or in part of any of its question? And this, by the way, is but Wilm t Proviso which preceded, and the Kansas dispute which accompanied, the people. The attempt to do this in the late Doc or Richard Roe of the ejectment. The organization of the Republican party in its First-A Bank cracted by the General act for the sale of the Main Line of the real question, as seen in the States afflicted career, upon a strict construction of the intended for the regulation of the currency, nounced by the State Convention, and has slaves to be presented with freedom and a

but a gentleman lately from Princeton told

ing to those who are against us in position

and principle, to fashion to their own form

the minds and affections of our youth. If,

as has been estimated, we send three hun-

own sons, then we must have five hundred

of our sons imbibing opinions and princi-

ples in discord with those of their own

Present form.

The Wilmot Proviso was offered in Con-Government, owned, in part by it, and Public Works; an attempt which was de- with this unfortunate population, is, are our gress in 1846, as an amendment to a war Constitution, and a sparing use of the powers of Government, has preserved our A-business. This measure was resisted, and the Supreme Court, may be cited under 3, 1820—"the Missouri Question is the which continued some four years. The merican system from degeneracy and fail. all recent attempts to re-establish such an this head, and deserved that reprobation most portentious one which over yet threatwhich it has generally received:

Eleventh—Sumptuary laws, by which dress, food, drink, equipage, or other like apprehension equal to that which I felt efforts to restore pages and scenes much efforts to restore peace and secure such legislation as was absolutely necessary for the territory in question. The Compromise Measures were therefore passed in 1850, talk, or even think of politics; to know and eventually received the general approval of the people. In fact, in 1852, both the great parties of the country endorsed against a class or sect, and intended to fore, seased to read newspapers; yet the them in their platforms, and their wisdom degrade them or limit their civil privileges. Missouri question scoused and filled me and propriety are not now a subject of

eneral dispute. The Territory we acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace—the treaty of Gaud-aloupe Hidalgo—was comprised of nearly California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; and the Proviso, if it had been adopted, would therefore have had application solely to them. But the Proviso State. In the acts for the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories, there were no provisions prohibiting or authorizing slavery, but it was expressly provided and that more than half were Virginians.

These will return home no doubt deeply impressed with the sacred principles of the Holy Alliance of Restrictionists!" And to Gen. Breckinridge he writes, February
11, 1821. "The line of division lately
marked out between different portions of
our confederacy is such as will not soon, I
fear, be obliterated; and we are now trustunnecessary to the exclusion of slavery, and that the agitation from 1846 to 1850 to secure its enactment was a thing of arrant folly as well as of real evil,

There stand the facts ! no longer to be prevented or denied, and they exhibit the Proviso agitation in its true character .-Not adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. Productive of great mischief

course in the office he now holds, has been calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it, and whose names will remain calculated to lower the judicial character acted for it. dated November 4, 1823, contains his public with a feeling bordering very nearly judgment of the whole movement, express- upon contempt.

> prostrated the name of federalism. Its vo- which they are invited; and when due taries abandoned it through shame and time has clapsed for reflection, they will

> the real interests of the slaves! THAT THEY and just that it is surprising they should HAD BEEN USED MERELY AS TOOLS FOR ever have been questioned.
> ELECTIONERING PURPOSES; AND THAT Three years ago the De

> I here years ago the Democratic party TRICK OF HYPOCRISY then fell as of the State chose defeat before dishonor quickly as it had been got up."
>
> It stood up for toleration and equal right
> against the passions and prejudices of the precisely the same description, and is ob- gress and improvement, and will sees t noxious to precisely the same censure.—
> And it is to be remarked, that like its duty as a great conservative organization of to preserve the principles of the government. Congress in a case of rank inexpediency and the institutions of the country from and doubtful power, and hence falls within degeneracy, will not be neglected. In the condemnation of the general principle brief, if trusted it will be true, and from as to limited action by Government, which its administration of public affair, the people will receive, as heretofor, the "peaceable fruits" of good governmet and

would be incomplete without some particular | honest rule. C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman